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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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Draft decision IV
Provisional agenda and documentation for the sixth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

The Economic and Social Council approves the following provisional agenda and documentation for the sixth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the sixth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Special theme: territories, lands and natural resources.
4. Implementation of recommendations on the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum and on the Millennium Development Goals:
   (a) Economic and social development;
   (b) Environment;
   (c) Health;
   (d) Education;
   (e) Culture;
   (f) Human rights;
   (g) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat and other documents to be submitted by the United Nations system, Governments and indigenous peoples' organizations
5. Human rights: dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people.
6. Half-day discussion on Asia.
7. Half-day discussion on urban indigenous peoples and migration.
8. Ongoing priorities and themes, and follow-up:
   Data collection and disaggregation (2004)

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretariat and other documents to be submitted by the United Nations system, Governments and indigenous peoples' organizations

9. Future work of the Permanent Forum including emerging issues.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat and other documents to be submitted by the United Nations system, Governments and indigenous peoples' organizations

10. Draft agenda for the seventh session of the Permanent Forum.

11. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its sixth session.

B. Matters brought to the attention of the Council

2. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues has identified the proposals, objectives, recommendations and areas of possible future action set out below and, through the Council, recommends that States, United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations, indigenous peoples, the private sector and non-governmental organizations assist in their realization.

3. It is the understanding of the Secretariat that the extent of the implementation of the proposals, objectives, recommendations and areas of possible future action to be carried out by the United Nations as set out below will depend on the availability of resources from the regular budget and extrabudgetary resources.

Special theme: the Millennium Development Goals and indigenous peoples: redefining the Goals

4. During the dialogue with indigenous peoples on the Millennium Development Goals, many indigenous organizations made statements about the urgent need to redefine the Goals. While the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues appreciates that it may not be possible to redefine the Goals, it also recognizes that there is a clear need to redefine approaches to the implementation of the Goals so as to include the perspectives, concerns, experiences and world views of indigenous peoples. Statements also confirmed that there was a need for indigenous peoples to provide their own definitions of poverty and development and that there should be full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the implementation of the Goals.

5. The rights-based approach to the implementation of the Goals was again stressed.

6. Indigenous peoples in developed countries pointed out that indigenous peoples suffered from significant disparities in the enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights. Such disparities tended to be masked at the international level owing to the lack of disaggregated data and the high level of enjoyment of such rights by the non-indigenous population compared with indigenous peoples. As a result, there is insufficient recognition that there are challenges for meeting the Goals in developed countries. Concern was expressed that developed countries treated the Goals as a matter of foreign policy, relevant only to the country's international aid programme.

7. The Permanent Forum recommends that States, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP) and other relevant organizations adopt targeted policies, programmes, projects and budgets designed to address the staggering prevalence of diabetes among indigenous peoples and put in place culturally appropriate health services, health education and awareness-raising initiatives to treat diabetes and prevent its rapid growth. Particular attention should be given to pregnant women, whose reproductive health is closely linked to the future risk of their children developing diabetes.

8. The Permanent Forum urges developed countries to adopt national processes to implement the Goals with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples within those countries.

9. The Permanent Forum encourages States and United Nations organizations (for example, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WHO) to promote programmes that facilitate the improvement of the capacity among indigenous families and communities to understand financial management in order to support decision-making about positive health choices.

10. The Permanent Forum requests the submission of data from indigenous peoples and State agencies on the mortality rates and injuries among indigenous children placed in foster care, with special emphasis placed on deaths among infants and children with disabilities and special needs.

11. The Permanent Forum reaffirms and reiterates that self-determination, free, prior and informed consent and accountability form the basis of, and prerequisite for, any relationship that can be called a true partnership for development, and urges all States, indigenous peoples, United Nations bodies, international development agencies, corporations and the private sector, as well as civil society, to uphold these vital principles.

12. The Permanent Forum recognizes and endorses the recommendations contained in paragraph 51 of the final report of its workshop on "Partnership Visions for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People" (Nuuk, Greenland, 14 and 15 February 2006) (see E/C.19/2006/4/Add.2), paragraph 14 of the report of the Meeting on Indigenous Peoples and Indicators of Well-being (Ottawa, 22 and 23 March 2006) (E/CN.19/2006/CRP.3) and the report of the International Expert Group Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, Indigenous Participation and Good Governance (New York, 11-13 January 2006) (E/C.19/2006/7). The Permanent Forum expresses agreement with paragraph 255 of the final report of the Special Rapporteur on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1999/20) and paragraphs 8, 10, 12 and 13 of the report of the expert seminar on indigenous peoples' permanent sovereignty over natural resources and on their relationship to land, Geneva, 25-27 January 2006 (E/CN.19/2006/6/Add.8, annex).

13. The Permanent Forum strongly urges Member States to uphold the linguistic rights of indigenous peoples.

14. The Permanent Forum recommends more interactive and increased engagement of indigenous peoples with the WHO regional office in Bangkok as well as WHO national offices to ensure that they implement the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on health and those of the Programme of Action for the

Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/60/270, sect. II) relating to health issues.

15. The Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) adopt an indigenous peoples' policy and ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the formulation of this policy and its programmes and projects.

16. The Permanent Forum recommends that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) establish an institutional partnership with indigenous peoples so that they can fully participate in the monitoring and other mechanisms of UNESCO conventions and IFAD projects and programmes that are relevant to indigenous peoples. The Permanent Forum further recommends that UNESCO establish an advisory group of indigenous experts to provide advice.

17. The Permanent Forum welcomes the initiative taken by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the secretariat of the Permanent Forum to convene a first expert meeting on the nexus between indigenous peoples and migration and endorses the recommendations of that meeting and requests further inter-agency cooperation and collaboration regarding data collection and case studies on indigenous peoples and migration, in particular the creation of a task force to specifically address migration issues of indigenous peoples within the existing Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues for the Permanent Forum. Such a task force could assist with studies by indigenous leaders and experts and promote capacity-building projects dealing with the migration of indigenous peoples.

18. The Permanent Forum urges the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to engage with the Permanent Forum and other partners in the global AIDS movement, to initiate universal access to treatment, to develop a set of resources highlighting effective approaches and best practices for HIV prevention and AIDS care in indigenous communities, particularly from the developed world, including the development of an appropriate paper to provide guidance to national HIV surveillance systems, and to advocate and promote meaningful participation of indigenous peoples in HIV policy and planning.

19. The Permanent Forum urges all African Governments to comply with and support United Nations resolutions and mechanisms that include references to indigenous peoples, specifically Agenda 21,[2] the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[3] the Convention on Biological Diversity,[4] the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification Particularly in Africa,[5] International Labour Convention No. 169 Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the draft

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

[4] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

[5] Ibid., vol. 1954, No. 33480.

United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and other United Nations agreements.

20. The Permanent Forum urges African Governments to ensure the full participation of indigenous peoples in the development of policies regarding the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in all the activities of Governments, the African Union and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (A/57/304, annex).

21. The Permanent Forum requests the Economic and Social Council to organize an all-Africa conference to evaluate the status of the health sector in Africa by taking into account the realities of indigenous peoples in remote areas. It requests, furthermore, that the disaggregated data in the sectors be updated accordingly in order to achieve Millennium Development Goals 4 to 6.

22. The Permanent Forum welcomes and fully supports the holding of an international expert seminar on indicators relevant to indigenous peoples and biodiversity, to be organized by the working group on indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity under the auspices of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in cooperation with the Permanent Forum.

23. The Permanent Forum recommends that relevant United Nations special agencies' regional directors for all regions appoint focal points on indigenous issues in order to form an inter-agency group at the regional level and that the regional focal points draft their own mandate and identify at least one common regional project or activity.

24. The Permanent Forum recommends that staff in country offices as well as those who work on specific countries from their own headquarters ensure the full participation of indigenous peoples in conducting evaluations under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, as recommended in the 2004 framework.

25. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Executive Office of the Secretary-General urgently set up a meeting between the Permanent Forum and the High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance, and the Environment to secure the integration of indigenous peoples' perspectives into the ongoing process of furthering system-wide coherence.

26. Indigenous peoples organizations are encouraged to assist in the monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals in their countries and submit information to the Permanent Forum concerning progress in that regard.

27. The United Nations system is encouraged to support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals at the national and local levels.

28. There generally appears to be positive recognition of the approach to Goal 1 suggested by the Permanent Forum, while there has been less attention paid to Goal 2. In both areas, there appears to be an increase in the number of projects being implemented in Latin America, with limited projects in Asia, and one or two projects in Africa. This is particularly the case under Goal 2, where there is a general lack of reporting from Asia or Africa on intercultural/bilingual education projects or programmes in this area.

29. In follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals, the Permanent Forum urges Governments and agencies to quantify the number of projects and programmes that they are undertaking in response to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum. It would also be helpful if they could, when reporting, report on progress in the process of implementation of recommendations, instead of merely enumerating activities. Reports could be more analytical, not just activity-based, and should pick up on relevant recommendations from past sessions that addressed the necessary theme.

30. As a means of redefining approaches, countries with indigenous peoples are urged to incorporate the issues and challenges specifically faced by indigenous peoples directly into the framework of the Millennium Development Goal reports by: (a) including indigenous peoples within the context of the overall report; (b) including indigenous peoples in the context of meeting each specific goal; (c) including indigenous peoples in the planning of the overall report and each individual goal; and (d) including indigenous peoples' effective participation in the planning process of future interventions, and in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects that will directly or indirectly affect them.

31. The Permanent Forum appoints Victoria Tauli-Corpuz and Parshuram Tamang as Special Rapporteurs charged with preparing a working paper, without financial implications, in cooperation with indigenous peoples organizations, Governments and other relevant institutions, on palm oil development, commercial tree plantations and mono-cropping and on their impacts on indigenous peoples' land tenure and resource management systems and livelihoods.

32. The Permanent Forum welcomes the conclusion of a feasibility study undertaken by the United Nations University (UNU) to establish a research and training centre of traditional knowledge, and recommends, should the centre be established, that indigenous traditional knowledge be a central focus of research and that indigenous experts be part of the research staff.

33. Indigenous traditional knowledge not only sustains indigenous and local communities in their daily lives, but is also a key element of their identity and self-determination. Such knowledge of indigenous communities, which reflects their holistic world views, also contributes to the world's cultural and biological diversity and is a source of cultural and economic wealth for the communities and for humanity as a whole. Indigenous knowledge systems are subject, however, to a variety of threats. In response, numerous practical, legislative and policy initiatives are under way at the community, national, regional and international levels to enhance the protection of indigenous traditional knowledge. However, as stressed by the indigenous experts who took part in the International Technical Workshop on Indigenous Traditional Knowledge (Panama City, 21-23 September 2005), respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, in particular their human rights, is at the heart of their concerns about the preservation, the promotion and the protection of traditional knowledge and cultural expressions. Due consideration of those concerns and perspectives, while preserving, promoting and protecting the traditional knowledge and cultural expressions of indigenous communities, will have a direct bearing on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

34. The Permanent Forum welcomes and endorses the recommendations of the above-mentioned workshop on indigenous traditional knowledge by emphasizing paragraphs 61-74 of the report of the Workshop (see E/C.19/2006/2).

35. The protection of traditional knowledge is an important issue for indigenous groups, yet many feel that the intellectual property system fails to adequately safeguard traditional knowledge. A number of actions have been proposed by developing countries and others in order to redress the imbalances in the intellectual property system at the international level. One key proposal is to require the disclosure in relevant patent applications of the origin or source of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. This would help countries keep track of how their genetic resources are being used and patented abroad. Such a requirement could also include evidence of prior informed consent and benefit-sharing.

36. The Permanent Forum reiterates the recommendations on HIV/AIDS made at its second, third and fourth sessions regarding data disaggregation and culturally appropriate HIV/AIDS programmes,[6] and urges Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental organizations to ensure the full and effective participation, and free, prior and informed consent, of indigenous peoples in all programmes related to the prevention and treatments of HIV/AIDS in indigenous communities.

37. Governments, the United Nations system and donor agencies are urged to support the formation of an international network of traditional healers who work with HIV/AIDS patients and organize expert meetings between traditional and medical practitioners on HIV/AIDS and traditional medicine.

38. The Permanent Forum expresses its support for the Toronto Charter: Indigenous Peoples' Action Plan on HIV/AIDS, and urges the Sixteenth International AIDS Conference, which will be held in Toronto, Canada, in August 2006, to take note of its contents and indigenous peoples' rights to health and well-being, and requests that an invitation to attend be extended to the Permanent Forum.

39. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues convene a technical workshop on indicators, in collaboration with the United Nations organizations dealing with this issue, with the participation of indigenous experts, with a view to promoting a collaborative, complementary and holistic approach to indicators in order to enhance understanding of indigenous concerns and their possible solution, and requests the workshop to submit its report to the Permanent Forum at its sixth session.

40. Considering the commitment made by the World Bank at the Conference on Poverty Reduction and Indigenous Peoples (New York, 9 and 10 May 2006) to further explore inter-agency mechanisms to support the inclusion of indigenous peoples in national poverty reduction strategies in a limited number of pilot countries, the Permanent Forum recommends that Governments, indigenous organizations, United Nations organizations and bilateral donors fully contribute to that initiative and report back to the Permanent Forum on the progress made and the opportunities and limitations encountered, with a view to replicating the initiative in other countries.

41. The Permanent Forum expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) for its training programme established to enhance the conflict prevention and peacebuilding capacities of

[6] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 23* (E/2003/43), chap. I, paras. 70, 75 and 76; ibid., *2004, Supplement No. 23* (E/2004/43), chap. I, paras. 88-89; and ibid., *2005, Supplement No. 23* (E/2005/43), chap. I, para. 118.

indigenous peoples' representatives, which has provided outstanding training for 270 indigenous representatives since 2000, and recommends that this important programme be supported henceforth through the regular budget of the United Nations.

42. The Permanent Forum recommends that bilateral donors increase official development assistance (ODA) to the level of 0.7 per cent of gross national product, as agreed in the outcome document of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[7] as stated in the Millennium Development Goals and as reaffirmed in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[8] and also recommends that the donors ensure that targeted ODA is available for indigenous peoples. ODA will be used primarily for reinforcing indigenous peoples' own priorities and for programmes to promote their development with identity.

43. The Permanent Forum recommends that social and environmental impact assessments, including human rights impact assessments and poverty impact assessments, of financial investments and trade agreements directly affecting indigenous peoples be undertaken, and that the resources for those assessments be provided by the sources of the investments and the parties to trade agreements.

Indigenous women

44. The Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,[9] included indigenous women among those who had encountered particular barriers to full equality and advancement, both as women and as members of their communities. The review and appraisal of the Beijing Platform for Action acknowledged that indigenous women continued to face many obstacles and challenges, which included multiple forms of discrimination based on gender, race and ethnicity, as well as the impact of globalization and environmental degradation.

45. Redefining the Millennium Development Goals provides an opportunity to incorporate into the Goals the concerns of indigenous peoples, particularly indigenous women. The Goals offer a strategic framework within which to fully integrate the goals of the Platform for Action, which provides an important human rights-based approach to the development agenda for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women, including indigenous women.

46. Owing to the cross-cutting nature of gender equality, it is also critical that gender perspectives be fully integrated into the implementation and monitoring of all the other objectives associated with the United Nations Millennium Declaration[10] and the Millennium Development Goals.

47. The Permanent Forum recommends that appropriate United Nations organizations, including the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as States, take immediate action to review and monitor the situation of indigenous women and provide comprehensive reports on violence against indigenous women and girls,

[7] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7).

[8] See General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, para. 23.

[9] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[10] See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

particularly sexual violence and violence in the context of armed conflict. Indigenous women must be full participants in this process.

48. The Permanent Forum, reaffirming the recommendations on health made at its first, second and third sessions, further recommends that all relevant United Nations entities, especially WHO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNFPA, as well as regional health organizations and Governments, fully incorporate a cultural perspective into health policies, programmes and reproductive health services aimed at providing indigenous women with quality health care, including emergency obstetric care, voluntary family planning and skilled attendance at birth. In the latter context, the roles of traditional midwives should be re-evaluated and expanded so that they may assist indigenous women during their reproductive health processes and act as cultural brokers between health systems and the indigenous communities' values and world views.[11]

49. States are urged to allocate budgets in order to implement quality services to reduce maternal mortality and ensure indigenous women's access to reproductive health services.

50. The Permanent Forum welcomes the initiative of IOM to establish a coordination mechanism for combating the trafficking of indigenous women and girls.

51. United Nations special procedures are an essential tool for monitoring the implementation of priority human rights issues. The Permanent Forum recommends that the special procedures with a mandate on gender issues (carried out by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children) brief the Permanent Forum each year during its annual session on the situation of indigenous women.

52. The Permanent Forum urges States to intensify efforts at the national level to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women, peace and security, including through national action plans that pay special attention to indigenous women.

53. The Permanent Forum recommends that States foster sensitivity towards the cultures of indigenous migrants and ensure that all cultural and customary practices that negatively affect the rights of indigenous women (for example, female genital mutilation) are eliminated, including through specific legislation.

54. United Nations organizations and States should pay special attention to the specific situation and needs of elderly indigenous women.

55. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Secretary-General, in his report on the study of violence against women, address the particular situation of indigenous women and girls whose suffering is based not only on gender but also on ethnicity and culture.

56. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Commission on the Status of Women report to it on the status of the implementation of resolution 49/7 entitled

[11] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2004, Supplement No. 23* (E/2004/43), chap. I, para. 89.

"Indigenous women: beyond the ten-year review of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action"[12] adopted by the Commission on 11 March 2005.

Indigenous children and youth

57. The Permanent Forum confirms its commitment to making indigenous children and youth an ongoing part of its work. In so doing, it acknowledges the efforts made by organizations representing indigenous peoples, United Nations bodies and States to address the urgent needs of indigenous children and youth, including in the areas of education, health, culture, extreme poverty, mortality, sexual exploitation, militarization, displacement, removal by missionaries, incarceration and labour, among others.

58. The Permanent Forum is deeply concerned that the problems and discrimination facing indigenous children and youth are not reflected in the Millennium Development Goals, and it urges States and United Nations organizations to develop culturally sensitive policies, programmes and projects that fully incorporate indigenous children and youth into achieving the Goals.

59. The Permanent Forum reiterates its call upon those States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child[13] and to report on and speed up the implementation of the Permanent Forum's recommendations made at its fourth session.[14]

60. The Permanent Forum reiterates its recommendation to the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues to organize a workshop on policies and best practices in engaging indigenous youth and children on the prevention of suicide among them and to report to the Permanent Forum at its next session (2007).

61. The Permanent Forum urges United Nations organizations to speed up the implementation of the recommendations made by the Permanent Forum at its fourth session.[15]

62. The Permanent Forum urges UNICEF as the United Nations central agency on children to speed up the implementation of recommendations made by the Permanent Forum at previous sessions that so far have not been addressed, including its recommendation to adopt a policy relating to indigenous youth and children.

63. The Permanent Forum reiterates its recommendation that UNICEF appoint a goodwill ambassador for indigenous children and youth to raise awareness of their precarious situation.

64. The Permanent Forum supports the declaration and recommendations made by indigenous children and adolescents during the Ibero-American Meeting on the Rights of Indigenous Children and Adolescents, held on 7 and 8 July 2005 in Madrid. The Forum welcomes such an initiative, which was organized by the UNICEF Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean jointly with indigenous peoples, and recommends that all States and United Nations

[12] Ibid., *2005, Supplement No. 7* (E/2005/27), chap. I, sect. D.

[13] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[14] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 23* (E/2005/43), chap. I, paras. 100, 102 and 104.

[15] Ibid., paras. 97-99.

organizations in that region take concrete actions to implement the issues proclaimed in the declaration.

65. The Permanent Forum welcomes the expansion of the consultative indigenous group established by UNICEF in Latin America and the Caribbean to other United Nations organizations in the region following the recommendation of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues and encourages the establishment of such consultative groups in other regions and at the country level.

66. The Permanent Forum urges United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations, States and other supportive organizations to facilitate, support and fund local, regional and international youth activities and other upcoming training workshops and forums.

Human rights

67. In anticipation of the first session of the Human Rights Council, the Permanent Forum recommends that indigenous issues be a standing item in the agenda of the Human Rights Council and that due attention be paid to the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples. The role of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people should be maintained and further strengthened within the Human Rights Council.

68. The Permanent Forum is convinced that a declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples will be an instrument of great value through which to advance the rights and aspirations of the world's indigenous peoples. The Permanent Forum therefore recommends the adoption without amendments of the draft declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples as contained in the proposals of the Chairperson of the working group of the Commission on Human Rights on the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples (see E/CN.4/2006/79, annex I) by the General Assembly during its sixty-first session in 2006. This would represent a major achievement for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

69. The Permanent Forum welcomes the address by the Chairperson of the Working Group of Experts on Indigenous Populations/Communities of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights at its present session and looks forward to enhancing the institutional cooperation between the two bodies. The Permanent Forum encourages relevant national human rights institutions to begin to undertake cooperation with the Permanent Forum.

70. The Permanent Forum welcomes the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people on his visits to South Africa and New Zealand, and supports the recommendations contained therein (see E/CN.4/2006/78 and addenda). The Permanent Forum restates its support for the ongoing work of the Special Rapporteur.

71. The Permanent Forum encourages the Human Rights Council to pay special attention, through the monitoring mechanisms of the Council, to the implementation of recommendations of the Special Rapporteurs pertaining to indigenous peoples.

72. The active participation of indigenous peoples and indigenous organizations should be ensured when matters affecting their rights are discussed by the Human Rights Council and any subsidiary bodies or processes that it decides to establish.

73. The Permanent Forum would welcome an invitation from the Human Rights Council to the Permanent Forum Chairperson to participate in the programmed activities of the Council related to indigenous peoples' issues.

74. The Permanent Forum urges Member States to provide information on the status of indigenous peoples residing on, or across, State border areas in relation to their safety and human rights concerns.

75. The Permanent Forum recommends that United Nations human rights mechanisms examine the plight of indigenous peoples from French Polynesia, Guam and the Marshall Islands who have been victims of the effects of nuclear testing in the Pacific.

76. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights expand its technical cooperation programme with a view to building the capacity of indigenous peoples and their organizations to better utilize human rights mechanisms for the protection and promotion of their rights.

77. The Permanent Forum recommends that human rights treaty bodies begin to undertake dialogue and cooperation with indigenous peoples' organizations with a view to discussing the preparation of general comments relevant to indigenous peoples, and that those bodies be encouraged to formulate recommendations and general comments within their competence on the rights of indigenous peoples.

78. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination elaborate a general comment on discrimination in housing, taking into account the situation of indigenous peoples.

79. Recalling that the Human Rights Council will assume, review and, where necessary, improve and rationalize all mandates, mechanisms, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights in order to maintain a system of special procedures, expert advice and complaint procedures, and recalling also that the Council shall complete the review within one year after the holding of its first session, the Permanent Forum strongly urges the Council to ensure the full participation of representatives of indigenous peoples in that review process. The Permanent Forum further urges the Council to maintain and improve mechanisms, mandates, special procedures, expert advice mechanisms and complaint procedures relevant and pertaining to the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples.

80. The Permanent Forum recommends to the Human Rights Council that, in the course of a universal periodic review, the situation of indigenous peoples of a country under consideration also be examined.

81. The Permanent Forum recommends that Governments respect the free participation of indigenous representatives in United Nations meetings and activities relevant to them, including the Permanent Forum and other bodies.

82. The Permanent Forum supports ongoing dialogues between Governments and armed forces undertaken to seek peaceful solutions to conflicts occurring in indigenous peoples' territories and affecting indigenous peoples.

83. The Permanent Forum reiterates its recommendation on indigenous peoples living in voluntary and semi-voluntary isolation, or "uncontacted", from its fourth session,[16] and urges Governments, indigenous peoples' organizations, non-governmental organizations and multilateral bodies to take note of and implement the Belem Declaration on Isolated Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon and Gran Chaco,[17] as well as International Labour Convention No. 169, domestic legislation and court orders that protect and maintain the rights of these indigenous peoples and their designated territories throughout the world to exist in isolation, should they so choose. The Permanent Forum urges Governments, the United Nations system, civil society and indigenous peoples' organizations to cooperate in immediately ensuring effective prohibition against outside encroachment, aggression, forcible assimilation, and acts and processes of genocide. Measures of protection should comprise the safeguarding of their natural environment and livelihood and minimally invasive, culturally sensitive mobile health-care services.

84. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, ILO and UNESCO convene an expert workshop in cooperation with the Permanent Forum on the situation of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation in order to develop strategies and programmes for the protection of their rights and territories and report to the Permanent Forum thereon at its next session.

85. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in cooperation with the Permanent Forum develop a coherent and strategic plan of action in Africa in cooperation with indigenous peoples and their representative organizations, and that the implementation of the programme of the Office of the High Commissioner to strengthen capacity to protect and advocate for the human rights of indigenous peoples be linked to other United Nations bodies, notably the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), UNESCO and others.

86. The Permanent Forum recommends that there be productive cooperation with the Danish Institute for Human Rights focusing on training and awareness-raising within the national human rights commissions in Africa. The Permanent Forum further recommends that there be an effort made by the United Nations system to bring greater awareness of instruments and mechanisms specific to indigenous peoples to the attention of the African Union, the Pan-African Parliament, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative.

[16] Ibid., para. 73.

[17] These peoples include the Jarawa, Onges and North Sentinel of Andaman and Nicobar Islands in South Asia; the Mlabri and Penan of South-East Asia; the Ayureo of the Gran Chaco region in South America; the "Rio Pardo Indians", Massaco, Masko-Piro, Nukak-Maku, Tagaeri-Taromenane (Ecuador), Awa-Guaja, Cacataibo, Murunahua Land Reserve (Peru), Yora and others of the Amazon region of South America; and hunter-gatherers in West and Central Africa; and others in the Pacific region.

87. The Permanent Forum recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat collaborate with indigenous peoples' organizations in investigating violations of indigenous peoples' human rights committed by United Nations peacekeepers.

88. The Permanent Forum recommends that WHO and the Human Rights Council conduct an investigation of the objectives of the Genographic Project which proposes to collect 100,000 DNA samples from the indigenous peoples of the world in order to formulate theories on historic human migrations, that the Genographic Project should be immediately suspended and that they report to indigenous peoples on the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in all communities where activities are conducted and planned.

89. The Permanent Forum welcomes the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, on the international seminars on "Constitutional Reforms, Legislation and Implementation of Laws regarding the Rights of Indigenous Peoples" held in Geneva and Tucson, Arizona, in July and October 2005, respectively (E/CN.4/2006/78/Add.5). Concerned about the status of recommendations and the implementation gap, the Permanent Forum recommends to indigenous peoples' organizations, non-governmental organizations and interested United Nations organizations and States that they hold United Nations expert seminars regarding the implementation of the Special Rapporteur's recommendations and request that the results of the meetings be reported to the Permanent Forum at its sixth session.

90. The Permanent Forum welcomes the report on the Magglingen Commitment for Physical Education, outcome of the Second World Summit on Physical Education, held in Magglingen, Switzerland, on 2 and 3 December 2005, and the Magglingen Call to Action 2005, outcome of the 2nd Magglingen Conference on Sport and Development held in Magglingen, Switzerland, from 4 to 6 December 2005 (see E/C.19/2006/CRP.1). The Permanent Forum supports and fully agrees with the recommendations and urges all stakeholders to contribute to sport and development.

91. The Permanent Forum supports the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child in its current effort to draft a general comment on the status of indigenous children worldwide, supports the Committee's effort to secure broad input from indigenous peoples and encourages wide dissemination of the final report to indigenous peoples, States and United Nations bodies and agencies.

Data collection and disaggregation

92. Data collection and disaggregation were designated a cross-cutting theme at the second session of the Permanent Forum in 2003 and they continue to constitute a priority issue. The Permanent Forum recognizes that disaggregated data provide a key tool for the planning and execution of programmes and projects targeting indigenous peoples, and that disaggregated data in conjunction with culturally sensitive indicators constitute a prerequisite for the monitoring and evaluation of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals for indigenous peoples.

93. Recognizing that the Millennium Development Goals do not address the specific needs of indigenous peoples, the Permanent Forum urges States to urgently

collect disaggregated data and adopt culturally sensitive indicators to monitor the implementation of the Goals among indigenous peoples.

94. The Permanent Forum acknowledges the achievements of United Nations bodies in developing, collecting and analysing data that capture the cultural specificity of indigenous peoples as reflected in the reports received. It notes with concern, however, that culturally appropriate indicators and tools are not in place to monitor the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals for indigenous peoples. The Permanent Forum welcomes ongoing initiatives aimed at correcting this deficiency, including:

(a) The technical paper prepared by the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues (E/C.19/2006/3/Add.1), which offers an overview of indicators and systems of data collection and disaggregation currently in place in its member organizations. The Permanent Forum endorses recommendations 36 and 37 proposed by ILO, UNDP, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), UNESCO, the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNIFEM, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNEP and the Division for Public Administration and Development Management and the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat;

(b) The report of the International Expert Group Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, Indigenous Participation and Good Governance (E/C.19/2006/7) of which the Permanent Forum endorses recommendation 63;

(c) The report of the Meeting on Indigenous Peoples and Indicators of Well-Being (Ottawa, 23-26 March 2006) (E/C.19/2006/CRP.3) of which the Permanent Forum endorses recommendations 31-37.

95. The Permanent Forum reiterates its recommendations emanating from the Workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples (see E/C.19/2004/2), in particular recommendations 16-22 and 24.

96. Recalling the Workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples (see E/C.19/2004/2 for the report of the Workshop), the Permanent Forum welcomes the ongoing collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division in reviewing national practices in data collection and dissemination in the areas of ethnicity, language and religion. In the light of this work, as well as of the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme, the Permanent Forum reiterates its support to the Statistics Division as expressed in the report of the Permanent Forum on its fourth session[18] and its recommendations contained in paragraphs 80 and 81 of that report.

97. The Permanent Forum reiterates its recommendations to United Nations bodies contained in paragraphs 82 and 83 of its report on its fourth session and urges Member States and United Nations bodies to take the steps described in paragraphs 84-88 therein.

[18] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 23* (E/2005/43).

98. The Permanent Forum recommends that WHO carry out a desk study on the prevalence of diabetes among indigenous peoples in all regions of the world and report on its findings at the sixth session of the Permanent Forum.

99. The Permanent Forum welcomes the work carried out by ECLAC through the Latin American and Caribbean Demographic Centre (CELADE)-Population Division on the production and analysis of available census data, incorporating the perspective and participation of indigenous peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean, and recommends that ECLAC:

(a) Invite the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights to contribute to its work on indicators;

(b) Increase the number of technical studies that contribute to the development of culturally sensitive indicators in order to monitor Millennium Development Goals as part of a coordinated effort by other parts of the United Nations system;

(c) Build capacity and provide technical assistance to governmental officers and indigenous organizations in the production, analysis and use of sociodemographic information for public policies, in particular taking into account the 2010 census round;

(d) Mainstream indigenous peoples' views in all relevant activities of the institution in the context of economic, social and cultural rights.

100. The Permanent Forum, taking note with appreciation of the research contribution of the *Arctic Human Development Report*[19] in elucidating the state of human development of indigenous peoples in the Arctic, welcomes the ongoing work of the Arctic Council, Governments, indigenous peoples and research institutions undertaken to identify relevant indicators on the human development, environment and well-being of indigenous peoples in the Arctic region, as a concrete follow-up to the Report's recommendations and as a contribution to the global effort towards identification of indicators and data collection relevant to indigenous peoples.

101. The Permanent Forum invites Governments, United Nations organizations and their regional offices, universities and research bodies to support the convening of regional workshops and other activities in the Arctic, Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific to identify indicators relevant to indigenous peoples' poverty and well-being, traditional knowledge and biodiversity, with a view to monitoring progress in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

102. The Permanent Forum strongly encourages States to provide disaggregated data on health and social welfare indicators for indigenous populations in order to better assist in the monitoring and evaluation of outcomes at the national and international levels.

103. The Permanent Forum invites the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues for the Permanent Forum, Governments and donors to maximize collaboration, avoid duplication and advance joint efforts to strengthen work on data

[19] *AHDR (Arctic Human Development Report)* (Akureyri, Stefansson Arctic Institute, 2004).

collection and identification of indicators relevant to indigenous peoples, the Millennium Development Goals and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Half-day discussion on Africa

104. Few African countries recognize the existence of indigenous peoples in their States. Even fewer recognize them in their constitutions or national legislation. The African populations that identify themselves as "indigenous" participate in various economic systems, namely, those encompassing hunter-gatherers, nomads and pastoralists, as well as small-scale agriculturalists. The situation in Africa is diverse and complex and varies from country to country and from community to community. While certain States and certain communities have made improvements, there are numerous pending challenges. The expropriation of lands and natural resources constitutes a major problem faced by indigenous peoples. In several regions occupied by indigenous peoples, infrastructures are missing or inadequate. Social services, such as schools and health centres, are few and deficient and roads and physical infrastructures are also lacking.

105. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues recognizes that the report of the Working Group of Experts on Indigenous Populations/Communities, which was adopted by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, constitutes a highly important instrument for the advancement of the human rights of indigenous peoples.

106. The Permanent Forum welcomes the contributions of the Governments that participated in the thematic discussion on Africa held during its fifth session and encourages all African Governments to contribute to the dialogue.

107. The Permanent Forum urges States to review their policies on decentralization, with a view to bringing them in line with international laws and adapting them to the specificities of nomadic peoples.

108. The Permanent Forum urges African States, in coordination with the African Union, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to support/organize two regional conferences/seminars in Africa, one for French-speaking States and the other for English-speaking States, to enhance the capacity of indigenous organizations to engage in dialogues with Governments at the country level and to promote an improved understanding of indigenous issues, including through the teaching of indigenous languages at schools with the special adaptation of education to the way of life of nomadic peoples, recognizing and sustaining indigenous knowledge systems and partnerships between States and indigenous peoples on the protection of conservation areas, and inter-agency consultation on poverty reduction strategies and on designing a regional strategy to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

109. The Permanent Forum urges the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to coordinate their regional strategies and programmes so as to implement the Permanent Forum's recommendations in Africa.

110. The Permanent Forum urges WHO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA and UNESCO to convene a consultative process in Africa with indigenous women, including rural and nomadic women, in order to (a) define indicators of gender equality and poverty eradication; (b) define a human rights approach to maternal health and the reduction

of child mortality; and (c) to discuss criteria on how indigenous peoples should be addressed in the census process.

111. The Permanent Forum urges African States to integrate indigenous traditional institutions into the processes of democratization and to bring them in line with human rights standards.

112. The Permanent Forum urges the international community to pay particular attention to the situation of the Batwa peoples, in particular Batwa women, and to support the inclusion of the San people and other indigenous groups in the national census. The Permanent Forum urges African States and their international development partners to review the poverty reduction strategy papers and other frameworks for integrating the specificities of such indigenous peoples as the Batwa, Pygmies, Touaregue, Amazigh, Khoisan and other hunter-gatherers or nomadic peoples in their countries, both in Central and in Southern Africa.

113. The Permanent Forum urges the international financial institutions to conduct social and environmental impact assessments for their projects in certain countries in Central Africa before undertaking/funding any projects.

114. The Permanent Forum recommends that the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights work together with the Permanent Forum to engage African States in a dialogue with indigenous peoples.

115. The Permanent Forum recommends that Governments, indigenous organizations, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and bilateral donors work together to collect disaggregated data on Africa's indigenous peoples and their poverty situation and to report thereon to the Permanent Forum at its sixth session. The World Bank made a commitment at the Conference on Poverty Reduction and Indigenous Peoples (New York, 9 and 10 May 2006) to further collaborate with the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues in collecting disaggregated data.

116. The Permanent Forum recommends that the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and Member States organize a regional consultation with indigenous organizations and interested donors to develop a more coordinated, sustainable and longer-term programme in the region which has as its principal objective the strengthening of indigenous organizations so as to ensure that they have the technical capacity to engage with Governments and the international community on human rights.

117. The Permanent Forum urges the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to focus and coordinate their strategies and programmes in order to deal with the problems faced by indigenous peoples in Africa relevant to the mandate of the Permanent Forum on such issues as economic and social development, education, health, human rights, culture and the environment.

118. The Permanent Forum reinforces its institutional relationship with the Human Rights Council on all matters relevant to their mandates.

119. The Permanent Forum urges African Governments to take into account standing reports on the retention of traditional knowledge developed by indigenous peoples and government representatives during the Convention on Biological Diversity process.

120. The Permanent Forum calls upon African Governments to formalize their recognition of African knowledge systems, in particular indigenous peoples' expertise in this regard including medicinal knowledge. Indigenous knowledge systems should be included in formal education. Indigenous peoples should participate in the sustainable management of biodiversity, as well as ensure the sustainability of their economies, cultures, languages and knowledge systems.

121. The Permanent Forum urges African Governments to recognize and respect indigenous peoples' rights by including them in the planning and implementation of development projects in their lands. It is important to respect free, prior and informed consent in all processes.

122. The Permanent Forum urges African States to protect indigenous peoples from armed conflicts on the continent, with the assistance of peacekeeping forces in affected areas.

123. The Permanent Forum urges donor agencies to implement monitoring mechanisms to reduce the negative impact of agricultural projects on nomadic peoples.

124. The Permanent Forum urges the World Bank and other international financial institutions to ensure the effectiveness of their mechanisms to protect the rights of indigenous peoples (as in the cases, for example, of the Chad-Cameroon and Niger Delta pipelines).

125. The Permanent Forum requests African States, under the auspices of the African Union, to urgently organize a regional workshop on a situation analysis of the general state of health in order to establish a monitoring system on HIV/AIDS, malaria, such recurrent diseases as diabetes, and diseases linked to the excessive use of tobacco and consumption of alcohol.

126. The Permanent Forum urges the United Nations, with the support of donor agencies, to implement, before the convening of its next session, monitoring mechanisms with a view to reducing the negative impact of existing agricultural projects on indigenous nomadic peoples in Africa.

127. The Permanent Forum urges all African Governments to invite representatives from indigenous peoples' organizations to participate in round-table dialogues as a means to resolve conflict while protecting indigenous peoples from armed conflict, particularly in the Sudan and in the Great Lakes, Niger Delta and Sahara regions.

Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

128. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues requests the Coordinator of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People to submit a report to the Permanent Forum at its annual sessions regarding progress on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (A/60/270, sect. II) and invites States, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, and indigenous peoples and other non-governmental organizations to provide information to the Coordinator.

129. The Permanent Forum expresses its appreciation to the Governments and agencies that have made contributions to the Trust Fund in support of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, including earmarked contributions for projects under

the Second International Decade, and invites Governments and agencies to continue supporting the Trust Fund so that it may respond to the heavy demands on its resources, especially those from indigenous peoples' organizations and communities.

130. The Permanent Forum expresses its appreciation to the Government of Denmark, the Greenland Home Rule Government and the Inuit Circumpolar Conference for hosting the Workshop on Partnership Visions for the Second Decade for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, in Nuuk, Greenland, on 14 and 15 February 2006. In addition to endorsing the recommendations contained in the report of the Workshop (E/C.19/2006/4/Add.2, paras. 50-76), the Permanent Forum endorses and draws the attention of Governments, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, indigenous peoples and other actors to the "Elements of good (effective and efficient) partnerships" contained in section IV.A of the same report (paras. 38-47).

131. Relations with the Commission on Sustainable Development should be strengthened, inter alia, by ensuring that the Chairpersons of the Commission and the Permanent Forum are invited to present statements at each other's annual meetings and that cooperation between the secretariats of the Commission and the Permanent Forum is enhanced.

132. The Permanent Forum welcomes the implementation by the Russian Federation of the Permanent Forum's recommendation[20] on the creation of a national organizational committee for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, in which the indigenous peoples would fully participate, and urges other countries to undertake similar initiatives. The Permanent Forum is ready for close cooperation and coordination of activities with all similar organizations on implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

133. The Permanent Forum recommends that donor agencies support full, direct and effective participation by indigenous peoples at the meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development. This would include support for:

- Preparatory activities encompassing consulting indigenous peoples' organizations during the intersessional period
- Drafting of the policy and discussion papers submitted by each major group as a contribution to the Secretary-General's report
- Identification of indigenous participants who could best contribute to the various thematic issues under discussion under the Commission's multi-year programme of work
- Coordination of the Indigenous Peoples Caucus
- Reporting back, and dissemination of information, to indigenous peoples after the meeting.

134. The Permanent Forum supports decision VIII/6 adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at its eighth meeting, in which

[20] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 23* (E/2005/43), chap. I, para. 144.

the Conference of the Parties invited the General Assembly at its sixty-first session to consider adopting the draft resolution contained in the annex to that decision, by which the Assembly would declare 2010 the International Year of Biodiversity (see UNEP/CBD/COP/8/31 of 15 June 2006, annex I).

135. National mechanisms established for the implementation of Agenda 21, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the Millennium Development Goals and activities for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People should include a focal point for indigenous issues, including responsibility for communication, education and public awareness activities.

136. The Permanent Forum recommends that States, United Nations organizations and indigenous peoples' organizations elaborate and develop strategies and action plans for communication, education and public awareness on indigenous issues during the Second International Decade, addressing different audiences. Toolkits should also be developed for use in the implementation of such plans.

137. The Permanent Forum also recommends that States, United Nations organizations and indigenous peoples' organizations strengthen the necessary communication, education and information infrastructure and support networks of educators on indigenous issues. Information and communication technologies (ICT) for indigenous peoples must be supported in order to close the technological and information gap.

138. Donors are encouraged to provide additional resources for communication, education and public awareness activities during the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, giving priority to initiatives of indigenous peoples.

139. The Permanent Forum recommends that an international expert workshop of the Permanent Forum on the compliance of international financial institutions, in particular the multilateral development banks, with their policies on indigenous peoples be funded by the international financial institutions.

140. The Permanent Forum urges States to provide financial resources to strengthen civil society and governmental mechanisms that support activities of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

141. The Permanent Forum urges member States of WHO to incorporate programmes for indigenous peoples in its biannual planning in respect of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals within the framework of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

142. The Permanent Forum requests the Coordinator of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People to submit a report to the Permanent Forum at its annual sessions regarding progress on the Programme of Action for the Decade and invites States, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations and indigenous peoples and other non-governmental organizations to provide the Coordinator with information in that regard.

Future work of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

143. The practice of preparing overview reports, the *Message Stick* (the quarterly newsletter) and the database on the implementation of recommendations should be maintained. The secretariat should review oral interventions delivered during sessions of the Permanent Forum and take note of references made to the

implementation of recommendations, which should be added to information provided in written submissions.

144. The Permanent Forum and the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues should continue to reflect on how best to ensure that the recommendations of the Forum are implemented by United Nations bodies and organizations, including proposals on how the recommendations should be packaged and information that indigenous peoples can use to influence decisions within the United Nations system.

145. The Permanent Forum decides to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteurs, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz and Wilton Littlechild, in order that they may deal with recommendations that emerged from the previous sessions aimed at rationalization, clustering and avoiding duplication.

146. Good practices in terms of the implementation of recommendations should be disseminated more widely so that they can provide examples for indigenous peoples, the United Nations system, Governments and others.

147. Governments and indigenous peoples' organizations are encouraged to submit written reports on how they have implemented the recommendations addressed to them, including a description and analysis of facilitating and hindering factors, together with recommendations on how to address obstacles.

148. Indigenous peoples' organizations should be encouraged to engage in their own monitoring of the implementation of Permanent Forum recommendations to the United Nations system and other entities at the local, country and regional levels. Reports may be submitted to the Permanent Forum by indigenous peoples' organizations to enhance the Permanent Forum's understanding of the level of implementation of its recommendations.

149. The Permanent Forum welcomes the discussion with the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues and indigenous representatives on the draft toolkit and the development advocacy framework for enhancing the work of the United Nations with indigenous peoples at the country and regional levels and urges finalization of the revised toolkit and the development advocacy framework and their presentation to the United Nations Development Group for further use by country teams.

150. The Permanent Forum recognizes the need to better consolidate and coordinate activities and capacity-building regarding indigenous issues at the country and regional levels and recommends that UNDP and the United Nations Development Group inform United Nations resident coordinators, regional directors and United Nations country teams, and establish inter-agency coordination mechanisms at those levels.

151. The Permanent Forum recognizes the need to establish a dialogue with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on the reflection of indigenous issues in policies related to official development assistance (ODA).

152. The Permanent Forum considers continued analysis of national reports on the Millennium Development Goals vital in order to ensure that they take into account the realization of the rights of indigenous peoples and indigenous perspectives.

153. The Permanent Forum expresses appreciation to WHO and UNAIDS for having extended their invitation to the Permanent Forum to participate in an official

visit to those organizations, conducted in November 2005, and is looking forward to a strengthened and continuing cooperation with those organizations.

154. The Permanent Forum acknowledges the need to broaden cooperation with different regional institutions and expresses its gratitude to the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation for its proposal of cooperation aimed at increasing the capacity and opportunity of indigenous peoples at the global and regional levels.

155. The Permanent Forum decides to continue its work on preparing a compilation of its current practices and methods of work and also decides to appoint Parshuram Tamang and Yuri Boychenko as special rapporteurs charged, within existing resources, with developing a questionnaire designed to enhance organizations' reporting to the Permanent Forum and requests the views of the organizations in that respect. The special rapporteurs are urged to submit proposals on a questionnaire to be discussed at the sixth session of the Permanent Forum.

156. The Permanent Forum recommends that United Nations organizations provide technical assistance and convene, in cooperation with indigenous peoples' organizations, regional workshops on the special theme of the sixth session of the Permanent Forum, namely, "Territories, lands and natural resources", with the participation of Permanent Forum members, and other experts, indigenous peoples' representatives, indigenous parliamentarians, State representatives and representatives of the United Nations system, in order to formulate recommendations for consideration, as part of its preparatory work for the sixth session. The Permanent Forum further recommends that States, organizations and donors provide resources for these regional workshops.

157. Taking into account the importance of migration and urbanization as regards indigenous issues, the Permanent Forum will consider designating that issue as a special theme of one of its future sessions.

158. Special attention should be paid to indigenous peoples at the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development to be held during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly in New York on 14 and 15 September 2006. Given that indigenous peoples are closely tied to their communities, the impact exerted by their migration is often broader than that exerted by individual migration. In particular, indigenous migration affects the collective rights of indigenous communities and accordingly has consequences for entire communities.

159. International law concerning the nexus between migration and indigenous peoples should be effectively implemented. It should also be recognized that various actors, including indigenous leaders, should be involved in efforts to address the nexus between indigenous peoples and migration.

160. Discussions on migration should not be limited to its economic and social consequences but should also address the cultural impact of migration.

161. The Permanent Forum recommends that an expert group meeting on urban indigenous peoples and migration be organized by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in cooperation with the secretariat of the Permanent Forum with the participation of the members of the Permanent Forum, experts from indigenous organizations, the United Nations system and other relevant intergovernmental organizations and interested Governments, for the purpose of formulating recommendations for consideration, as part of its preparatory work for

the sixth session. The Permanent Forum requests donors to provide financial resources for this expert group meeting. The Permanent Forum invites the International Organization for Migration to assist in the preparations for this meeting.

162. The positive potential of indigenous migration for development and the sustenance of indigenous communities should also be highlighted and further explored.

163. The Permanent Forum appoints special rapporteurs to prepare reports and recommendations on how it can implement its human rights mandate without duplicating the work of other human rights bodies and mechanisms and on how it can coordinate and complete its work on human rights and to report to the Permanent Forum at its next session.

164. The Permanent Forum reiterates its recommendations on the establishment of the indigenous fellowship programme within its secretariat[4] and requests Governments, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), other donors and foundations to contribute to the fellowship programme so that it can be launched and administered in 2007.

165. The Permanent Forum congratulates IFAD for the work undertaken in India on disaggregating the human development index and associated development indicators for indigenous and non-indigenous peoples. It further recommends that the Fund, in collaboration with the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and other appropriate organizations, undertake similar work in any developing country where existing data allow for estimates of disaggregated development indicators.

166. The Permanent Forum supports the willingness of IFAD to consider continuing to operate the World Bank's Grants Facility for Indigenous Peoples. It recommends that IFAD make every effort to substantially enhance this Facility through its own grant funding mechanism as well as through seeking the contributions of other international financial institutions as well as bilateral and multilateral donors.

167. The Permanent Forum highly appreciates the initiatives undertaken by IFAD to highlight the need to give a high profile to indigenous issues within the organization and globally by nominating an Assistant President on Special Assignment for Indigenous and Tribal Issues. The Permanent Forum recommends that IFAD ensure that the gains made so far are sustained in the future and urges other organizations and international financial institutions to follow the Fund's example by assigning a person in a senior management position to coordinate indigenous issues within their organization.

168. The Permanent Forum recommends that IFAD take the lead in a process whose aim would be to generate a global report on the status of indigenous peoples regarding their development with identity and dignity, as a complement to the proposed indigenous peoples' world status report.

169. The Permanent Forum congratulates UNICEF for convening for the first time at regional level, a meeting of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues in Panama City and the resulting decision of regional directors of United Nations organizations for Latin America and the Caribbean to include indigenous issues in

[4] Ibid., *2004, Supplement No. 23* (E/2004/43), chap. I, paras. 106-109.

their agenda. The Permanent Forum was also pleased to note that the participation of United Nations field staff had been included in the meeting and encourages other intergovernmental entities to join the group.

170. The Permanent Forum welcomes the invitation extended by the Maskwacis Cree and the Confederacy of Treaty Six Chiefs to the members and the secretariat to attend the United Nations Expert Seminar on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous peoples at the Samson Cree Nation from 25 to 27 September 2006. This is a historic first United Nations expert meeting to be held on indigenous treaty territory.

171. The Permanent Forum notes with appreciation the establishment of a Voluntary Fund by WIPO to enable the participation of indigenous representatives in the work of the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, and encourages donors to contribute to the Trust Fund.

172. The Permanent Forum, taking into account the recommendation of the International Technical Workshop on Indigenous Traditional Knowledge (E/C.19/2006/2, para. 41) regarding a study on customary laws pertaining to indigenous traditional knowledge, decides to appoint Michael Dodson as Special Rapporteur charged with preparing, within existing resources, a concept paper on the scope of the study that would investigate to what extent such customary laws should be reflected in international and national standards addressing traditional knowledge, and requests the Special Rapporteur to report to the Permanent Forum at its sixth session on this matter. The study would include an analysis of indigenous customary law as a potential sui generis system for protecting indigenous traditional knowledge. Relevant organizations of the system should collaborate to promote respect for and recognition of the customary legal systems of indigenous populations pertaining to indigenous knowledge in national legislation and policies as well as with regard to their application.

Chapter II
Introduction

1. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 13 to 24 May 2002 and submitted its report[1] to the Economic and Social Council.

2. The Permanent Forum held its second session at United Nations Headquarters from 12 to 23 May 2003, its third session from 10 to 21 May 2004 and its fourth session from 16 to 27 May 2005, and submitted its reports thereon[2,3,4] to the Council.

3. By its decision 2005/253, the Council decided that the fifth session of the Permanent Forum would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 26 May 2006.

[1] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 23* (E/2002/43/Rev.1 and Corr.1).
[2] Ibid., *2003, Supplement No. 23* (E/2003/43).
[3] Ibid., *2004, Supplement No. 23* (E/2004/43).
[4] Ibid., *2005, Supplement No. 23* (E/2005/43).

Chapter III
Proceedings of the session

1. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues considered agenda item 3 at its 2nd to 6th and 8th meetings, from 15 to 19 May 2006, and took action on its draft recommendations at its 16th and 17th meetings, on 26 May. Also at its 16th and 17th meetings, the Permanent Forum considered and adopted the draft recommendations submitted under agenda item 3 (see chap. I, sect. B).

2. The Permanent Forum considered agenda item 4 at its 7th, and 9th to 14th meetings, on 18 and from 22 to 25 May, and took action on its draft recommendations at its 16th and 17th meetings, on 26 May. Also at its 16th and 17th meetings, the Permanent Forum adopted the draft recommendations submitted under agenda item 4 (see chap. I, sect. B).

3. The Permanent Forum considered agenda item 5 at its 14th and 15th meetings, on 25 May. At its 17th meeting, on 26 May, the Permanent Forum adopted the draft decisions and recommendations submitted under agenda item 5 (see chap. I, sect. A, draft decisions I, II and III, and chap. I, sect. B).

4. The Permanent Forum considered item 6 at its 15th meeting, on 25 May. At its 17th meeting, on 26 May, the Permanent Forum adopted the draft decision submitted under item 6 (see chap. I, sect. A, draft decision IV).

Chapter IV

Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its fifth session

1. At the 17th meeting, on 26 May 2006, the Rapporteur introduced the draft report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its fifth session (E/C.19/2006/L.9).

2. At the same meeting, the Permanent Forum adopted the draft report.

Chapter V
Organization of the session

A. Opening of the session

1. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues held its fifth session at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 26 May 2006. It held 17 (formal) open meetings to consider items in the agenda and four (formal) closed meetings for consultations among members of the Permanent Forum.

2. At the 1st meeting, on 15 May, the session was opened by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and Coordinator of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People. The Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People was launched at the same meeting. During the opening ceremony, Clint Shenandoah, Chief of the Onondaga Nation, United States of America, offered words of welcome to the session.

3. At the same meeting, the Secretary-General of the United Nations made a video statement. Statements were also made by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Acting President of the General Assembly.

4. Also at the 1st meeting, a statement was made by Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Chairperson of the fifth session of the Permanent Forum.

5. At the second meeting, on 15 May, statements were made by David Choquehuanca Céspedes, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bolivia; Carmen Maria Gallardo, Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women; J. L. Alvarado, Chairperson of the Working Group to Prepare the Draft American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples of the Organization of American States; Phrang Roy, Assistant President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development; and Marisela Padron Quero, Director, Latin America and the Caribbean Division, United Nations Population Fund, on behalf of the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund.

B. Attendance

6. Members of the Permanent Forum and representatives of Governments, United Nations and intergovernmental organizations and bodies, and non-governmental and indigenous organizations attended the session. The list of participants is contained in annex I.

C. Election of officers

7. At its 2nd meeting, on 15 May, the Permanent Forum elected the following members of the Bureau by acclamation:

Chairperson:
Victoria Tauli-Corpuz

Vice-Chairpersons:
Otilia Lux de Coti
Aqqaluk Lynge
Liliane Muzangi Mbela
Ida Nicolaisen

Rapporteur:
Mick Dodson

D. Agenda

8. At its 2nd meeting, on 15 May, the Permanent Forum adopted the provisional agenda as contained in document E/C.19/2006/1.

E. Documentation

9. A list of the documents before the Permanent Forum at its fifth session is contained in annex II.

Annex I

List of participants

Members

Eduardo Aguiar De Almeida (Brazil), Hassan Id Balkassm (Morocco), Yuri A. Boychenko (Russian Federation), Mick Dodson (Australia), William Ralph Joey Langeveldt (South Africa), Merike Kokajev (Estonia), Wilton Littlechild (Canada), Otilia Lux de Coti (Guatemala), Aqqaluk Lynge (Greenland/Denmark), Muzangi Mbela Liliane (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Ida Nicolaisen (Denmark), Nina Pacari Vega (Ecuador), Qin Xiaomei (China), Pavel Sulyandziga (Russian Federation), Parshuram Tamang (Nepal), Victoria Tauli-Corpuz (Philippines)

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See

United Nations bodies and specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations

Asian Development Bank, Commission on the Status of Women, Commonwealth Secretariat, Secretariat, secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, European Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Inter-American Development Bank, Intergovernmental Institution for the Use of Micro-alga Spirulina against Malnutrition, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Labour Organization, International Organization for Migration, International Organization of la Francophonie, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Organization of American States, Thematic Group on Indigenous Issues in Ecuador, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Fund for Women, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Environment Programme, secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Institute for Training

and Research, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations University, United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, World Bank, World Health Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization, Working Group of Experts on Indigenous Populations/Communities in Africa of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on indigenous peoples' permanent sovereignty over natural resources

Indigenous peoples organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

American Indian Law Alliance, Assembly of First Nations — National Indian Brotherhood, Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation, Comisión Juridica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos "Capaj", Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation, Foundation for Subjective Experience and Research, Grand Council of the Crees, Indian Council of South America, Indian Law Resource Centre, Indigenous Peoples Survival Foundation, Indigenous World Association, Innu Council of Nitassinan, International Indian Treaty Council, International Native Tradition Interchange, Inuit Circumpolar Conference, Madre, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Metis National Council of Women, Native Women's Association of Canada, Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples, New South Wales Aboriginal Land Council, Pacific Concerns Resource Centre, Partnership for Indigenous Peoples Environment, Pauktuutit Inuit Women's Association of Canada, Rigoberta Menchu Tum Foundation, Saami Council, Tebtebba Foundation, Yachay Wasi

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Action aides aux familles démunies, Anglican Consultative Council, Association nigérienne des scouts de l'environnement, Baha'i International Community, Centre de documentation, de recherche et d'information des peuples autochtones, Centre for Psychology and Social Change, Church World Service, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Congregations of St. Joseph, Cultural Survival, Dominican Leadership Conference, Ecospirituality Foundation, Ethiopian World Federation, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Education Associates, Global Youth Action Network, Information Habitat, International Alliance of Women, International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development, International Council for Caring Communities, International Federation of Social Workers, International Institute for Environment and Development, International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples, International Presentation Association of the Sisters of the Presentation, International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, International Women's Writing Guild, International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, Interreligious and International Federation for World Peace, Mandat International,

Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic, Oxfam America, Peaceways — Young General Assembly, Rainforest Foundation, Service, Peace and Justice in Latin America, Shimin Gaikou Centre, Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, Solar Cookers International, Southern Diaspora Research and Development Center, The Summer Institute of Linguistics, United Church of Christ Board for World Ministries, United Methodist Church General Board of Church and Society, United Methodist Church General Board of Global Ministries, VIVAT International, Wittenberg Center for Alternative Resources, Women's Environment and Development Organization, World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows

Indigenous peoples organizations

Aboriginal Leadership Institute, Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement, Action pour la promotion des droits des minorités Autochtones en Afrique centrale, Rwanda, Agency for an Enhaced Socio-Ethics, Ainu association of Hokkaido, Akuaipa Waimakat, Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara/AMAN — Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archepelago, Arctic Circle of Indigenous Communicators, Asamblea Nacional Red de Mujeres Indigenas Wayuu, Asia Pacific Indigenous Youth Network (APIYN), Asociación Artesanal Kichwa Kuripachamama, Asociación de Comunidades Indigenas (ACOIN), Asociación de Indigenas Evangélicos Cristianos del Azuay (AINECA), Asociación de Indigenas Evangelicos de Cañar, Asociación de Mujeres de los Pueblos Imbayas, Asociación de Mujeres Entsa Nua, Asociación de Mujeres Waorani del Amazonia Ecuatoriana (AMWAE), Asociación de Trabajadores Agricolas Autónomos de Chimborazo, Asociación Indigena Evangélica de la Region Amazónica, Ecuador, Asociación Nacional Indigena Salvadoreña (ANIS), Asociación Maya Ukux, Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs, Association of Limbu Shamans, Association pour la redynamisation de l'Élevage au Niger, Association Tamanut Amazigh Peoples, Association Taralift, Association Tin Hinan, Association TUNFA, At-sik-Hata Clan of Yamassee Native American Moors, Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples Forum, Bangsa Adat Alifuru, Caney Quinto Mundo, Caribbean Antilles Indigenous Peoples Caucus and the Diaspora (CAIPCD), Casa Nativa Tampa Allqo, Centro Shuar San Ramon del Ecuador, Chemudep Indigenous Organisation, Chin Human Rights Organization, Chirapaq Centro de Culturas Indigenas del Perú, Chotanagpur Rising Association, Collectif des Femmes du Printemps noir de Kabylie, Comité Intertribal Memoria e Ciencia Indigena, Comunidad Indigena Asháninka Mariscal Cáceres, Comunidad Indigena de Toco — Provincia German Jordan del Departamento de Cochabamba, Comunidad Indigena San Francisco de Yantac, Comunidad Integradora del Saber Andino-CISA, Confederación de las Nacionalidades Indigenas de la Amazonia Ecuatoriana Confeniae, Confederación de las Nacionalidades Indigenas del Ecuador (CONAIE), Confederación Nacional de Organizaciones Campesinas Indigenas y Negras (FENOCIN), Confederation des Associations Amazigh, Consejo de Pueblos y Organizaciones Indigenas Evangelicas del Ecuador (FEINE), Consejo Nacional de Mujeres Comunidad Indigena Pueblo Capelo (CONAMUC), Consejo Nacional de Mujeres Indigenas (CONAMI), Consejo Nacional de Mujeres Indigenas del Ecuador, Consultoria de los Pueblos Indigenas en el Norte de México, Coordinación de las organizaciones indigenas de la Amazonia, Coordinadora de Mujeres Indigenas New Mapu — Mapuche de Argentina, Coordinadora Nacional de Viudas de Guatemala, Cordillera Peoples Alliance, Corporación Cristiana Buenas Nuevas,

Corporación de Mujeres Mapuche Aukiñko Zomo, Corporación Ecológica Kanusia Amuntai "CORPEKA", Corporación Indígena Andes Chinchasuyo, Corporación RUPAI (Runa Pacha Sapi), Cowichan Tribes/Hulquminum, Defensoría de Los Pueblos Indígenas del Ecuador in América (DEPIEA), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, Elmolo Eco-Tourism Rights and Development Forum, Empire Washitaw Nation of Muurs, Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas, Federación de Pueblos de Pichincha, First Peoples Human Rights Coalition, Flying Eagle Woman Fund, First Nations Development Institute (FNDI)/First Peoples Worldwide, Forest Peoples Programme, Foundation for Indigenous Americans of Anasazi Heritage, Fundación Acción y Desarrollo (FAD), Fundación de Desarollo Integral Guaman Poma, Fundación de Desarrollo Social "Dr. Manuel Naula Sagñay", Fundación Indígena Luz y Vida del Tambo, Fundación Para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena (FPCI), Fundación Rumi Wara, Fundación Selva Verde-Tarimiatshuar, Fundación Yajanuach, Global Indigenous Grandmothers of Mother Earth, Grupo de Estudio Sobre Mujer y Ambiente (GEMA), Habitat Pro Association, Himalayan Indigenous Women Network (HIWN), Hmong American Mutual Assistance Association, Hmong International Human Rights Watch, Hoboshirima Arawak Lokono Community, Hopi Indigenous Sovereign Nation, Iberoamerican Science and Technology Education Consortium (ISTEC), Indian Confederation of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, Indigenous Information Network, Indigenous Intellectual Council, Indigenous ITC Taskforce, Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT), Indigenous Peoples Council on Biocolonialism, Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee (IPACC), Indigenous Peoples of the Pacific Alliance, Indigenous Tribal Peoples Development Centre, International Indigenous Women's Forum — Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas- International Institute for the Study and Preservation of Aboriginal Peoples and their Cultures, Jach'a uru Indigenous Organization, Jumma Peoples Network — Japan, Kamawak Foundation, Karenni Student Union, Khasi Welfare Society, Khmers Kampuchea Krom Federation, Kirat Yakthung Chumlung, Knowledgeable Aboriginal Youth Association, Korowai Aroha Health Centre, Lao Human Rights Council, La Red Xicana Indígena, Lauravetlan Information and Education Network of Indigenous People (LIENIP), League of Khakas Women Altynay, Luz y Vida, Madre, Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO), Makarik Nihua, Masaku Asociación Indígena Mayangna Sauni As, Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribal Council, Montagnard Foundation MFI, MOSOP — Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People, Mount Arafat Embassy Clan Yamassee Native Americans, Movimiento Acción y Resistenza (MAR), Movimiento de Organizaciones y Profesionales Indígenas de la Region Costa-Insular CONAIE LITORAL, Nacionalidad Tsa'Chila, National Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation, National Network of Indigenous Women's Legal Services, Native American Church of North America of the Cowlitz Indians and of the Four Directions Lodge, Negev Coexistence Forum for Indigenous Populations, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, Nepal Indigenous Nationalities Preservation Association, Organización de la Nacionalidad Huaorani del Amazonia Ecuatoriana (ONHAE), Organización Internacional De Mujeres Indígenas del Tawantinsuyo, Organización Mapuche Consejo de Todas Las Tierras, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC), Organización Regional AIDESEP Ucayali, Organización Regional de la Mujer Indígena (ORMI), Papua Customary Council, Partners of Community Organisations (PACOS) Trust Peace Campaign Group, Prince Kuhio Hawaiian Civic Club, Programa Universitario

Mexico Nacion Multicultural, Quebec Native Women, Red Nacional de Comunicadores Indigenas, Regional Organisation of Threatened Societies Manipur, Resource Centre for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Retrieve Foundation, Servicios en Comunicación Intercultural Servindi, She Clan of the Yamassee Native American Muurs, Sherpa Association of Nepal, Shishu Koruna Sangha, Simba Maasai Outreach Organisation (SIMOO), Society for Mansi People Salvation and Social and Economic Development, South Asia Indigenous Women Forum (SAIWF), Southern Mongolian Human Rights Information Center, SUKAWALA (Sumu Kalpapakna Waha'ini Lani), TARA, Te Runanga o Te Rarawa, The Akha Heritage Foundation, The Amazon Alliance for Indigenous and Traditional Peoples of the Amazon Basin, The Crimean Tatar Perspective, The Global Federation of Indigenous People of Nepal, The Guyanese Organisation of Indigenous Peoples (GOIP), The Koani Foundation, Tierra Madre Fund, Tinamit Junam, Tonatierra, Turaga Nation and Tuvanuatu Komiuniti, Unidad de Comunidades Campesinas de la Sierra Central del Peru, Huancavelica (UCSISEP), Unión de Artesanos de Produccion y Mercadeo av Amazonas (UAPMA), Unión de Organizaciones Indigenas de Saquisili, Unissons nous pour la Promotion des Batwa, United Association of Khmer Kampuchea Krom Buddhist Monks, United Confederation of Taino People, United Lao Council for Peace, Freedom and Reconstruction (ULCPFR), Wara Instituto Indigena Brasileiro, West Africa Coalition for Indigenous Peoples Rights, Western Shoshone Defense Project, Working Group of Indigenous Minorities in Southern Africa, World Adivasi Council (WAC), World Hmong People's Congress, Yothu Yindi Foundation, Yurta Mira, Zo Reunification Organisation

Academic institutions

Arctic Centre/University of Lapland, Center for Indian Education — Cooperative Association of States for Scholarship (CASS) Indigenous Teachers Program, Center for Latin American Studies, Georgetown University, Center for World Indigenous Studies (CWIS), Centre for Indigenous Peoples Research and Development, Centre for Sámi Studies — University of Tromsø Norway, Centro de Derechos Humanos Ciudadanos y Autonómicos, Centro de Educación en Derechos Humanos Ngobe Bugle, Chaminade University, City of Knowledge São Paolo University, Columbia University, Dalhousie University — School for Resource and Environmental Studies, Department of International Relations, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies (RSPAS), Australian National University, Durham University, George Mason University, Harvard University, Institute of Aboriginal and Indigenous Graduate Studies and Research, University of Saskatchewan, Institute of Cultural Anthropology — University of Munich, Instituto para el Desarrollo Social y des las Investigaciones Cientificas, International Training Center for Indigenous Peoples, John C. Whitehead School of Diplomacy and International Relations, Seton Hall, Kamakakuokalani Center for Hawaiian Studies, University of Hawai, McGill University, Menzies School of Health Research (MSHR), Muhlenberg College, Oberlin College, Reuters Digital Vision Fellowship Program at Stanford University, Saami University College, University of Deusto, University of Michigan Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico School of Law, University of Texas, at Austin, University of Toronto, University of Washington School of Law Asian Law Center, Vermont Law School, Western Michigan University, World Indigenous Nations Higher Education Consortium (WINHEC)

Others

Assyrian Academic Society, Christian Organization Supporting Community Development, Conservation International — Indigenous and Traditional Peoples Initiative, Earth Peoples, Ford Foundation, Friends of Peoples Close to Nature, Hemispheric Institute, Land Is Life, National Geographic Society, NGO Forum on Cambodia, Public Interest Intellectual Property Advisors, Shonan Institute of Technology (SIT), Society for Andaman and Nicobar Ecology, Standing Committee of the Dana Declaration for Mobile Peoples and Conservation, The Southern Diaspora Research and Development, The World Conservation Union, Tribal Link Foundation, Twin Dolphins, Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization

Annex II

List of documents

Symbol	*Title*
E/C.19/2006/1	Provisional agenda
E/C.19/2006/2	Report of the International Technical Workshop on Indigenous Traditional Knowledge
E/C.19/2006/3 and Add.1	Report of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues on its 2005 session
E/C.19/2006/4 and Add.1-3	Information received from Governments
E/C.19/2006/5 and Add.1	Note by the Secretariat on information received from non-governmental organizations
E/C.19/2006/6 and Add.1-14	Information received from the United Nations system
E/C.19/2006/7	Report of the International Expert Group Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, Indigenous Participation and Good Governance
E/C.19/2006/8	Note by the Secretariat on ongoing priorities and themes
E/C.19/2006/9	Note by the Secretariat on the analysis and state of implementation of recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its first to third sessions
E/C.19/2006/10	Note by the Secretariat on the current practices and methods of work of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
E/C.19/2006/L.1	Note by the Secretariat on the proposed organization of work
E/C.19/2006/L.2 and Add.1 and 2, L.3 and Add.1-4, and L.8	Draft recommendations submitted by the Rapporteur
E/C.19/2006/L.4, L.5, L.6 and L.7	Draft decisions submitted by the Rapporteur
E/C.19/2006/L.9	Draft report

Symbol	Title
E/C.19/2006/CRP.1	Communication from Mr. Wilton Littlechild, member of the UNPFII with portfolio on sports and culture
E/C.19/2006/CRP.2	UNITAR contribution to the fifth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
E/C.19/2006/CRP.3	Report of the Meeting on Indigenous Peoples and Indicators of Well-being (Ottawa, 22 and 23 March 2006)
E/C.19/2006/CRP.4	Information received from Governments: Trinidad and Tobago: letter dated 21 April 2006
E/C.19/2006/CRP.5	Report of an expert workshop on indigenous peoples and migration: challenges and opportunities, Geneva, 6 and 7 April 2006: submitted by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

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